PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.

SRI K. H. SRINIVAS (Minister of State for Information and Youth Services).— Sir, I beg to lay—

The Annual Financial Statement of the Karnataka Electricity Board (Revised Budget) for 1978-79 and the Budget Estimates for 1979-90 under Section 61 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948.

MR. SPEAKER.— It is laid on the table.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

re : Unauthorised Mining of Precious Stones in some villages of Pavagada Taluk.

SRI M. CHANDRASEKHAR (Jayanagar).— Sir, I call the attention of the Chief Minister to the unauthorised mining of precious stones in Dandenahalli and other villages of Pavagada Taluk, Tumkur District.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS (Chief Minister).— Sir, I wish to make the following statement.—

Illegal mining for ruby corundum in Venkatapura, Dandenahalli, Kadamalakunte, Kanakapura, Gummaghatta, Akkammanhalli, Dommathmari, Virupasandra, Machrajanahalli, Gowatti, Kodamalaga Surkarlkunte and other villages of Pavagada taluk came to the notice of Government during January 1979. Corundum is generally used for the manufacture of industrial abrasives like emery (sand) paper, abarsive wheels for grinding (ಸಾಣೆ ಕಲ್ಲು) and abrasive powder. Generally where corundum is found, there is chance of finding precious and semi - precious ruby corundum also. The occurance of ruby corundum in areas where corundum is found is rather meagre. Crystaline corundum, which are semi-precious stones occur in the form of small pebbles, and rarely in the form of besgger crystals.

In the villages of Pavagada Taluk mentioned above, corundum is found on an average within a depth of 1 to 5 feet from the surface soil. Corundum is mixed with rock pebbles. It is easy to scrape the surface soil and dig for corundum manually in such tracts.

Extensive excavations have been seen in Akkammanahalli, Roppa and Machrajanahalli. Sporadic excavations have been seen in other villages. These excavations are in the form of irregular pits with an average diameter of 2 feet and a depth of 3 feet. In

such small excavations minor types of rock pebbles are in greater volume. Corundur occurs in the midst of such minor rock pebbles.

The little corundum that is excavated in such pits are not all of ruby variety. They are mostly useful as industrial abrasives. Only a very small fraction of the corundum found could be ruby variety. Even among the ruby variety of corundum, there are different grades. Real ruby corundum will be transparent and clear without blemishes, and red in colour. This variety of ruby corundum is rarely found.

The meagre quantity of ruby corundum that has been found in the excavations are not of this typical ruby variety. They are semi precious. The rarely found ruby corundum appears to have made the villagers to dig for corundum hoping that they might strike the ruby variety. All grades of corundum have been collected by the villagers in the excavations hoping that they may be of ruby variety. The corundum seized during raids by the authorities from the people at the excavations are not of ruby variety. It is not correct to say that the corundum that has been excavated is all of ruby variety.

Even before, such illegal mining for corundum was reported in "Prajavani", local Kannada daily on 29-4-1979, 30-4-1979 and 1-5-1979, the officers of the Department of Mines and Geology and the police authorities have taken action to prevent illegal mining for corundum. In February, 1979, the local police authorities have registered 3 cases against illegal miners in Crime No. 8 of 1979, Crime No 16 of 1979 and Crime No. 17 of 1979. These cases are under investigation.

The villages in Pavagada taluk mentioned before are adjacent to Andhra Pradesh, People of those villages, neighbouring areas of villages and also people from the neighbouring Andhra Pradesh are indulging in illegal mining. The Department of Mines and Geology has no office or staff at Pavagada taluk. The Groundwater Cell of the Department of Mines and Geology at Tumkur does not deal with minerals. The Directorate of Mines and Geology requested the local police authorities at Tumkur and Pavagada to check these illegal activities. The limited police force went to the villages to prevent illegal mining. People indulging in such activities crossed over to the neighbouring areas in Andhra Pradesh.

The Police force available in Pavagada has been strengthened with an armed party. This force is camping at Akkammanahalli village since 30-4-1979, and it is in this village illegal mining was

observed to be rampant The total strength of the armed police party is one Reserve Sub-Inspector, 3 Head Constables, 13 Constables with tear gas, and 2 companies with a van.

On 1-5 1979, 2-5-1979 and 3-5-1979 also the officers of the Department of Mines and Geology with the assistance of the police authorities raided on illegal miners in the villags of Roppa, Kodamadugu, Byrapur, Machrajanahalli, Virupasandra and Kanakapura. During the raids, implements and excavated corundum at the pit heads and in the hands of the illegal miners have been seized. The latest reports disclose that illegal mining at Akkammanahalli and a few other villages have been stopped. The police force is camping in those villages along with the officers of the Department of Mines and Geology deputed from Bangalore. The police force will be further strengthened if necessary. They have been supplied with high powered torches to check illegal mining even during nights.

Corundum that has been excavated in the villages of Pavagada are not all of ruby variety. Only a very small fraction of corundum that has been excavated is of ruby variety. It is not possible to assess the value of the little ruby corundum that has been excavated and illegally removed. It is far from truth to say that ruby corundum valued at crores of rupees have been excavated and removed. The reports appearing in the News Papers seem to be exaggerated. Possibly, the extent of excavations made with the hope of getting ruby corundum has mislead the people What has been mostly found is ordinary corundum and not ruby variety. This is found from the material seized from the hands of the illegal miners and at the pit heads during raids by the officers of the Department of Mines and Geology.

The Department of Mines and Geology has received 28 applications seeking prospecting licenses for corundum and ruby corundum between 1-4-1978 and 23-4-1979 covering several villages of Pavagada taluk. 2 Mining lease applications for corundum and uby corundum also have been received on 20-11-1978 and 24-1 1979. Out of the prosipecting licence applications received 3 applications have been sanctroned for certain areas in Gowathahalli, Kanakapura and Venkatapuaa villages. The mining lease applications for 150 acres in Venkatpura and surrounding areas has also been ordered to be granted, but for ruby corundum only. The other applications are under consideration. The mining lease applications also are under consideration.

Prospecting licence enables a person to explore and investigat only for a particular mineral. It does not allow a person holding a

prospecting licence to extract, remove and sell minerals found during prospecting. There is scope for a person holding a prospecting licence to illegally remove and sell minerals found during prospecting, and particularly in the case of corundum which occurs loose just below the surface. It is desirable to give a mining lease for corundum where there is a responsibility on the part of the lease holder to declare the quantum of minerals excavated and removed. On this quantum royalty can be levied to get revenue to the State. Moreover, when corundum is known to occur in certain places, prospecting may not be necessary and in such cases mining leases can be preferred.

The quantum and nature of ruby corundum that has been found amidst ordinary corundum in Pavagada taluk does not warrant the impression that rubies valued at crores of rubees have been removed. Very stray cases of occurrance of ruby corundum appears to have instigated the people to indulge in illegal mining with the fond hope of getting real ruby varieties.

The Government has reserved corundum for State exploitation in Koratagere and Madhugiri Taluks of Tumkur District. The Government is considering reservation of corundum for State exploitation in Pavagada taluk also, in areas where prospecting licenses or mining leases have not yet been ordered to be granted.

In addition I have to state that the Mines and Minerals Corporation of the State have come forward to have a licence for exploiting in this village and that is also under consideration of the Government. The royalty that we now get is 20% of the value at pit head It comes to Rs 20 per kg. of stones. For corundum it is Rs 50 per ton. This is the position.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಕೊರಾಂಡಮ್‌ಗೊಸ್ಕರ ಪಾವಗಡ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗೆಯುವ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಚನ್ನಪಟ್ಟಣ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊರಾಂಡಮ್ ಸಿಗುವ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ೧೦-೧೫ ವರ್ಷಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಲೀಜ್ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮೇಲ್ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಬಂದಾಗ, ಕೊರಾಂಡಮ್ ಬೆಲೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಲ್ಲ, ಅದನ್ನು ಸ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಪೇಪರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಫ್ಲೋರ್ ಮಿಲ್‌ಗಳು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ ಪ್ಲೇಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಬರುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಆಗ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಸಚಿವರಾಗಿದ್ದ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ಅವರು ಈಗ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇಹೇಳಿದ್ದರು, ಆದರೆ, ಕೆಲವು ದಿವಸಗಳಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದು ರೂಬಿ ಕೊರ್ಯಾಂಡಂ ಎಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾದ ಮೇಲೆ, ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್‌ನ್ನು ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡಿದರೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂದಿತ್ತು ಆದರೂ, ಅಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಆಗೆತ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಚನ್ನಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ೧೦-೧೫ ವರ್ಷದಿಂದಲೂ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ಇದೇ ರೀತಿಈಗ ತುಮಕೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಪಾವಗಡ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಕೆಲವಾರು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಲೆ ಬಾಳುವಂತಹ ರೂಬಿ ಕೊರಂಡಂ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಭೂಗರ್ಭ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಈಗ ಏನೊಂದು ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ಲಾಯಿಟ್ ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು ೧೦-೧೫ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂತಹ ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಬಾಳುವಂತ ಖನಿಜ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವ ಅವಕಾಶ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಇದುವರೆಗೂ

ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷದಿಂದ ನೆಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೀಗಾಯಿತು. ಜನರೇ ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಹಿಡಿದಾಗ ಜಯಪುರದಿಂದ, ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿಯಿಂದ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳು ಬಂದಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾವು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬಂತು ಮತ್ತು ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯವರು ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರೇ ಹೊರತು ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳವರ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರವೇ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಕೊಟ್ಯಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾನಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದರೂ ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಾದರೂ ಪೋಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ನಿಮಗೆ ಯಾವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಮಾನ ಇದೆ ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ವಿವರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಡಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್.—ಲೂಟಿ ಆದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೋಟೆ ಬಾಗಿಲು ಹಾಕಿದರು ಎಂಬ ಗಾದೆಯಂತೆ ಜಯಪುರ ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿಯಿಂದ ಬಂದು ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೊರಟ ಹೋದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಕ್ಕ ಪಕ್ಕದ ಊರಿನವರು ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂತಹವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಪೋಲಿಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಆದರೆ ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಮಾಡಲು ಕಾರಣವೇನು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಅನೇಕ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದಹಾಗೆ ಬೆಲೆ ಬಾಳುವಂತಹ ಖನಿಜ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆ ಹೊರತು ಖಾಸಗಿ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಲೀಸ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೊಡಬಾರದು, ಒಂದು ಪಕ್ಷ ಆವರಿಗೇನಾದರೂ ಲೀಸ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಕೊರಂಡಂನ ನಿಜವಾದ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಳುಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಭಾಸ್ಕರ ನಾಯ್ಡು.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ರಾಮದೇವ್‌ರವರು ಕಲ್ಲು ಹಿಡಿದು ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಹೊಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೇನೋ ಎಂಬ ಭಯ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್.—ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂತಹ ಬೆಲೆ ಬಾಳುವಂತಹ ಖನಿಜ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅಂತಹವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವತಿಯಿಂದಲೇ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ಲಾಯಿಟ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮತ್ತೆ ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷದಿಂದಿರಲು ಕಾರಣವೇನೆಂಬುದನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ರಾಮ್‌ದೇವ್.—ವಿವರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗ ನಮಗೇನೋ ರೂಬಿ ಕೊರಂಡಂನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಿಜವಾದ ರತ್ನದ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಬೇರೆಯವರು ಹೊತ್ತುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿಬಿಟ್ಟರು. ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ನಮಗೆ ಕಲ್ಲು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬಹುಪಾಲು ಎಲ್ಲ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳ ಮುಖಪುಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವಿಚಾರ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹಲವಾರು ದಿವಸಗಳವರೆಗೆ ವರದಿ ಬಂದರೂ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಏಕೆ ವಿವರಣೆ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ,

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎಸ್. ಶಿವನಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಪಾವಗಡ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿಗೆ ನಾನು ೪-೫ ತಿಂಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದೆ ಆ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನು ನಾನೂ ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಕೊರಟಗೆರೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆಲಿಪುರ ಎಂಬಲ್ಲಿ ರತ್ನ ವಜ್ರ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂತಹ ಮರ್ಚೆಂಟ್ಸ್ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಂದು ಹಿಡಿ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ೧೭ ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದನ್ನು ನಾನೇ ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ತಮ್ಮ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ದಿವಸವೇ ನಾನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಕೊಡಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಭಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರಿಗೂ ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿಸಿದ್ದೇನೆ, ಮತ್ತೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ನಾಗೇಶ್‌ರಾವ್ ರವರಿಂದಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಬರೆಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಮಂತ್ರಿಕಳಿದ ೬ ತಿಂಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಆಲಿಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಈ ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಾವು ಬಹಳ ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಟಿ. ರಾಮು.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್‌ರವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ನನ್ನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಈ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯನ್ನು ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ತಹಸೀಲ್ದಾರ್ ರವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ತಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅವರೂ ಸಹ ಯಾರು ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಕೊರಾಂಡಂನ್ನು ಭೂಮಿಯಿಂದ ತೆಗೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.ನನ್ನ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭೂಗರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಗಿರತಕ್ಕಂತಹ ಸಂಪತ್ತು, ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸಂಪತ್ತು. ಅದು ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು

ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಂಪತ್ತು ಹಾಳಾಗುವಾಗ ಆದನ್ನು ಹಾಳಾಗದಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದ್ಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿರತಕ್ಕಂತಹ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನು ರತ್ನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಭಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತಹ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ಒಂದುಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಮೈಸೂರು ಮಿನರಲ್ಸ್ ಕಾರ್ಪೋರೇಷನ್‌ಗೆ ಏಕೆ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಬಾರದು ಎಂಬ ಸಲಹೆಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ವಿ. ಕಕ್ಕಿಲಾಯ.— ಇದನ್ನು ನಾನೂ ಕೂಡ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಾನೇನೂ ಪಾವಗಡಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ನೋಡಿಲ್ಲ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರ ವಿವರಣೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ಉತ್ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಂತಹ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ಏನೋ ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಏನೇ ಇರಲಿ ಇದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕಂತಹ ಸಂಪತ್ತು: ಇದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಸಂಪತ್ತು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಭಿನ್ನಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಶಾಸಕರು ಹೇಳಿದಹಾಗೆ ಈಗ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾಸಗಿಯವರ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಇದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಷ್ಟ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ಮೈಸೂರು ಮಿನರಲ್ಸ್ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್‌ಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಿ. ಅದರ ಮೂಲಕ ತನಿಖೆ ನಡೆಸಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ರತ್ನದ ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳು ಸಿಕ್ಕುವ ಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಕೊರಂಡಂ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವ ಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಮೈನಿಂಗ್ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ಖಾಸಗಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಪೋರೇಷನ್ ಮೂಲಕವೇ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಸಂಪತ್ತು ಅಥವಾ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸಂಪತ್ತು, ಇದರಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಬೊಕ್ಕಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕಂತಹ ಹಣವನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಗಮನಹರಿಸಬೇಕಂದು. ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮತ್ತೆ ಖಾಸಗಿಯವರು ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮಾಡುವುಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ರೀತಿಯ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಾರದು ಎಂಬುದು ನನ್ನ ಕಳಕಳಿಯ ವಿನಂತಿ.

2.3 P.M.

SRI M. V. RAJASEKHARAN.—According to the statement read out by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, it has been accepted by him that it was an illegal mining. If that was so, why did the Government not take immediate action? If they have failed in their duty, will they allow such illegal mining to go on not only in Pavagada taluk but in other areas also? What steps the Government propose to take to tsop such illegal mining throughout the State.

Scondly, the Hon. Chief Minister said that apart from an turtal corundum which is now valued, the ruby corundum which expec some value. It did not contain ruby. According to my information the corundum cost Rs. 25,000 per ton compared to Rs. 25 per ton. I certainly understand when the Chief Minister said that very rarely we find costly ruby. I conceded that point. But that ruby corundum itself costs Rs. 20,000 per ton. If it is so, then I am sure in that area there must be a good deposit of ruby corundum. In that case what is the government going to do to see that is also preserved so the illegal mining would not and thereby incurring loss to the government? from the Chief Minister's statement I have found that sometime there was a sort of sleeping on the part of the department, one department was trying to shift the responsibility on the other. According to your statement they were trying to get in touch with the police and then with the Mines and Geology Department who

were responsible for the ground water survey. What I fail to understand is, when there was such a information found, why did not the government take immediate action to refer to the concerned, either to the police department to any other department which they could have prevented this illegal mining effectively. What is the move of the government to see that such things do not recur in future.

SRI S. R. BOMMAI.—Whether this area was previously surveyed by the department of Mines and Geology if surveyed, is there any record to show that such a material was available and if the records show, after the survey, that such a material was available, why did not the department take precautionary measures to protect this wealth, -

(ಪ್ರಭಾಕರ್ ತೇಲ್ಕರವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಎದ್ದು ನಿಂತರು)

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಇನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ನೋಟಿಸ್‌ಗೆ ೧೦-೧೫ ಜನರು ರುಜು ಮಾಡಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದರೆ ಆದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಲಾಟರಿ ಹಾಕಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರೊಸೀಜರ್ ಅನ್ನು ಅಡಾಪ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

SRI PRABHAKAR TELKAR.—I just bring to the notice of the Chief Minister that there are some precious stones available in Chitradurga district also, I request the government to look into it and protect those stones. Let the Government also think of treasure troves which we find in the old temples and old monuments where we find some scriptures, these treasure troves may also be protected.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—Sir, I am very glad and I must express my thanks to all those members who have given an opportunity so explain what is what and I must also thank the Press which has brought out a situation in Pavagada wherein illegal mining was going on. What all I say is, let us, as pointed by the hon. member Sri Kakkilaiya not exaggerate things. This type of ruby corundam in our area does not yeild the previous stones. Here I have got two pieces with me. This is a corundum. This has some precious stone also here and there you see small sparks of that ruby that will be of not much use and in lump you cannot get them easily may be in places like Burma and other places, they have such deposits. I got the information just now that there is a survey made for corundum that this ruby corundum survey was made not in Pavagada but in other places like Koratagere and Madhugiri. They have made survey for both corundum as well as ruby-corundum. Therefore it has been preserved and in Pavagada it was only in corundum survey was made and they did not find at that time the ruby variety. If it has, it must have come to the notice very recently because the entire area whether they it is in Channapatna or in Pavagada, all these lands are private

lands. And as and when they go on ploughing over a number of years, sometimes you know the top-soil get eroded over a period of time and then as they plough they might get here and there some precious stones. Some private people bring to the notice of the Department. The Mines and Geology people may not be made able to go to every village. It has come to the notice of the department through some private people only. Many a time it so happens that people interested in precious stones as and when they find the market, they come in search of stones. The knowledge of the department cannot be so wide as to know every thing. Even private people are in a position to tell us. Sometimes, some of them resort to illegal trade some of them approach the department for licensing. As mentioned by Sri Shivananjappa, in Channapatna for instances there is corundum and there they have given licences for three parties. One party has given up because he failed to give the requisite royality due to government and so the licence is cancelled. The other two parties are going with this In Pavagada the department was not aware of this ruby corundum. Now that it has come to our notice, we want to preserve that area and licences to be given in a regulatary way. Now that the ruby corundum is said to be available in some of these pockets, the Mines and Minarals Corporation has also come forward to take the prospecting licence or regular licence. They have just now applied for a licence. We are considering all these aspects. For the Police Department it is impossible unless we come to know. We could not have sent the police in advance. It is true that the Mines and Geology department did make efforts through the local police to prevent. When they realised it was going on a large scale they had to resort to sending a pocket of contingent and the contingent is located there. We will take possible care to see that this irregular and illegal mining does not take place.

(ii) re :Lathi Charge on Janatha party workers and the Press reporters at Chikmagalur during the visit of Smt Indira Gandhi.

SRI S. R. BOMMAI (Hubli).—I wish to call the attention of the Chief Minister to the police lathi charge made on the Janatha Party workers and the press reporters at Chickmagalur on 14th February 79 during the visit of Smt. Indira Gandhi.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS (Chief Minister).—I wish to make the following statement.

On 14th February 1979 at about 2.00 P.M. a procession organised by the Congress (I) in which the Chief Minister, Mrs. Gandhi, Mr. D.B. Chandregowda, Minister for Minor Irrigation, Sri, Mallappa, Minister